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After securing, near the top, specimens of the pine (*Pinus Coulteri*) which had attracted our attention we returned to the ranch, having walked about twenty miles in ten hours in the hot sun—repaid by over twenty interesting plants. During our return we found *Polycarpon depressum*, Nutt., *Monardella linoides*, Gray, and others, near Palm Valley, over one hundred species, two or more new, on the whole trip of eight days.

San Diego, Cal.

C. R. ORCUTT.

Pinus Banksiana, Lamb.—This tree appears to considerably exceed the size given for it in our manuals of botany. Dr. Gray gives it as “a straggling shrub, or low tree, 5 to 20 feet high”; Dr. Wood as “a small tree”; Prof. Sargent, in his Catalogue of the Forest Trees of North America, says: “a low shrub or tree, rarely exceeding 20 feet in height.” The Abbé Provancher’s *Essences Ligneuses de la Province de Quebec* gives 30 to 40 feet as its maximum size.

I noticed, in July, many trees in the vicinity of Marquette, Mich., which were at least 70 feet high, rising straight up from a base over one foot in diameter.

N. L. BRITTON.

Clematis Viorna, var. *coccinea*.—Some time early in June of this year, on a trip to Chattanooga, I was fortunate enough to find on the side of Lookout Mountain, above the line of the Chatt. & Nash. R.R., two plants of *Clematis Viorna*, var. *coccinea*. They were strong and healthy and growing and blooming freely. It was a matter of astonishment to find here a species which has not, I believe, been before recorded east of Texas. The two known localities there are Austin and New Braunfels; and it is interesting to now find the form so far away from the only place where it has hitherto been found.

Cincinnati, O., July, 1883.

JOS. F. JAMES.

Abnormal Cotyledons in Ipomæa.—I find in my garden a seedling of the morning-glory, *Ipomæa purpurea*, with what appears to be a supplementary cotyledon. The condition is better described by saying that one cotyledon is perfect, but that the other consists of *two* which are connate to near the middle. This is as if the plantlet had started with three cotyledons. The abnormal one has, in consequence, a triply retuse apex. The accompanying figure shows the condition.



Masters says, that “fusion frequently accompanies an increase in the number of cotyledons,” and attributes the phenomenon, at least in some cases, to chorisis or to a cleavage of the original cotyledon. The venation in my own example would indicate the fusion of the two originally distinct leaves.

Providence, R. I.

W. W. BAILEY.